#### 2009 JUN 30 AM 8: 28



#### BUREAU OF PUBLIC WATER SUPPLY

CALENDAR YEAR 2008 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT **CERTIFICATION FORM** 

## Town of Mt. D/we Public Water Supply Name MSO160003 List PWS ID #s for all Water Systems Covered by this CCR Please Answer the Following Questions Regarding the Consumer Confidence Report

The Federal Safe Drinking Water Act requires each *community* public water system to develop and distribute a consumer confidence report (CCR) to its customers each year. Depending on the population served by the public water system, this CCR must be mailed to the customers, published in a newspaper of local circulation, or provided to the customers upon request.

| X       | Customers were informed of availability of CCR by: (Attach copy of publication, water bill or other)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|---------|---|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|         | Advertisement in local paper  On water bills  Other On public postings  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | Date customers were informed: $6/03/09 + 6/24/09$   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | CCR was distributed by mail or other direct delivery. Specify other direct delivery methods:  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | Date Mailed/Distributed: / /  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| X       | CCR was published in local newspaper. (Attach copy of published CCR or proof of publication)  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | Name of Newspaper: The News Commercial  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | Date Published: 6/2409  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| X       | CCR was posted in public places. (Attach list of locations)   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | Date Posted: 6/24/09  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|         | CCR was posted on a publicly accessible internet site at the address: www   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| CERT    | IFICATION .   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| the for | y certify that a consumer confidence report (CCR) has been distributed to the customers of this public water system in mand manner identified above. I further certify that the information included in this CCR is true and correct and is ent with the water quality monitoring data provided to the public water system officials by the Mississippi Statement of Health, Bureau of Public Water Supply. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Näme/   | Title (President, Mayor, Owner, etc.)  6-29-09  Date  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Mail Completed Form to: Bureau of Public Water Supply/P.O. Box 1700/Jackson, MS 39215 Phone: 601-576-7518

#### 2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUAMITING PART 28 TOWN OF MT. OLIVE PWS ID # MS0160003

Is my water safe?

Last year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health standards. Local Water vigilantly safeguards its water supplies and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contamination level or any other quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immono-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Town of Mt. Olive provide water from two deep wells. Water has been provided from well # 3 exclusively since 2000. Well # 2 was tested and readied for standby service during 2008. At some time in the near future, well # 2 will be operated at intervals along with well # 3. Both of these are rated as "moderate" for likely contamination from surface water sources. Both wells pump water from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer. The system is presently serving 39.4% of design capacity.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health affects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking Water Hotline (800-426-4791). The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land and through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity: microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife; inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial, or domestic wastewater discharge, oil and gas production, mining, or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemical Contaminants, including synthetic and inorganic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which are naturally occurring or may be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water which must provide the same protection for public health.

How can I get involved?

Each citizen of Mt Olive has a personal stake in the safety and efficiency of the water system, therefore all citizens are encouraged to be vigilant in observing and reporting anything that compromises the public water supply. You may choose to attend monthly town meetings to ask questions and express concerns.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regulated monitoring an indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary disinfectant to monitor/test for chlorine residual as required by Stage 1 Disinfectant By-Product Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirement in January and December of 2007, and in January 2008, by not properly recording free chlorine residual on the sample cards. Bacteriological sampling requirements were performed for these months that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples before the end of each month.

#### \*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MSDH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclide Rule, all public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your water system completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analysis and reporting of radiological samples and results until further notice.

Although this was not the results of inaction by public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa

Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

#### Record keeping violation

A violation of record keeping requirements occurred when sample cards for bacteriological samples were not kept and filed for the period of January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2007.

#### Additional information for lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Mt. Olive is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential fro lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in you water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safe water/lead.

#### Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and State requires us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

|                               |                  |      |                   | TEST RESULTS   |                     |            |          |  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------|-------------------|--|---------------------|------------|----------|--|
| Contaminant                   | Violation<br>Y/N | Date | Level<br>Detected | Range of Detects or<br># of Samples<br>Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit<br>Measurments | MCLG       | MCL      | Likely Source of Contamination   |
| Inorganic Co                  | ntamina          | nts  |                   |  |                     |            |          | V  |
| Barium                        | N                | 2008 | 0.030502          | No Range   | ppm                 | 2          | 2        | Discharge of drilling waste;<br>Discharge from metal refineries;<br>Erosion of natural deposits                                      |
| Fluoride                      | N                | 2008 | 0.534             | No Range   | ppm                 | 4          | 4        | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>Water additives w hich promotes<br>strong teeth; Discharge from<br>fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Copper - AL at consumer taps  | N                | 2007 | 0.0036            | 0  | ppm                 | 1.3        | 1.3      | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Lead - AL at<br>consumer taps | N                | 2007 | 3                 | 0  | ppb                 | 0          | 15       | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits   |
| Disinfectant &                | STATE OF STREET  |      |                   | <b>ts</b><br>disinfectant is necessa                     | ary for control o   | f microble | l contan | inants)  |
| Chlorine (as CL2)             | N                | 2008 | 1.34              | 0.82 - 1.34  | ppm                 | 4          | 4        | Water additive to control microbes   |

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not recognize. Use the following glossary for clarity; Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers implementation of treatment and other requirements that the water system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest concentration of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The concentration of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as is technically feasible.

Parts per million (ppm) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000.

Parts per Billion (ppb) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

#### For more information please contact:

Robert E. McNair, Mayor Phone - 601-797-3496 P.O. Box 510 Fax - 601-797-3035

Mt. Olive, MS 39119-0510 E-mail - mtolivecityhall@bellsouth.net

RECEIVED-WATER SUPPLY-2009 JUN 30 AM 8: 28

### **Proof of Publication**

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI COVINGTON COUNTY

PERSONALLY APPEARED before me, the undersigned authority, in and for said County and State, **Analyn Arrington Goff**, Publisher of **THE NEWS-COMMERCIAL**, a newspaper published in Collins, said County, who being duly sworn, says the publication of a certain notice, a true copy of which is hereto attached, was made in said paper on the hereinafter dates, as follows, to-wit:

| vol. <u>107</u>      | NO. 49    | Dated                                  |
|----------------------|-----------|--|
| Vol                  | No        | Dated                                  |
| Vol                  | No        | Dated                                  |
| Vol                  | No        | Dated                                  |
|                      | nalyw A   | Publisher                              |
|                      |           | this the 24 day of                     |
|                      | June      | , 2009. ,                              |
| Jan                  | res Gni   | Notary Public                          |
| `.                   |           | ID No.                                 |
| Printer's Fee        | \$ 187.50 | ID No.                                 |
| Proof of Publication | \$3.00    | NOTARY PUBLIC                          |
| TOTAL                | \$ 190.50 | Dec. 18, 2011                          |
|                      |           | ************************************** |

#### 2008 ANNUAL DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT TOWN OF MT. OLIVE PWS ID # MS0160003

is my water safe? to my water water.

Lest year, as in years past, your tap water met all U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and state drinking water health teat over a supplier and once again we are proud to report that our system has not violated a maximum contamination level or any other quality standard.

Do I need to take special precautions?

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immono-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at tak from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care provider. EPA/Center for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by Cryptosportdium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hottine (800-426-4791).

Where does my water come from?

The Town of Mt. Olive provide water from two deep wells. Water has been provided from well # 3 exclusively since 2000. Well # 2 was tested and reacided for standby service during 2008. At some time in the near future, well # 2 will be operated at intervals along with well # 3. Both of these are rated as "moderate" for key contamination from surface water sources. Both wells pump water from the Catahoula Formation Aquifer. The system is presently serving 39.4% of design capacity.

Why are there contaminants in my drinking water?

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of these contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about presence of these contaminants and potential health affects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking contaminants and potential health affects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Safe Drinking contaminants and potential for the presence of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include neers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the tand and through the ground, it dissolves resulting, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the tand and through the ground, it dissolves resulting from the presence of animals or from Internal presence of animals or occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive materials, and can pict up substances resulting from the presence of animals or farming; pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses; organic Chemicals Contaminants, including synthetic and inorganic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and espic systems; and radioactive contaminants, which are neturally occurring or may be the result of old gas production and mining activities. In order to ensure that tap water is set to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulations establish limits for contaminants in bott

Each citizen of Nt Olive has a personal stake in the safety and efficiency of the water system, therefore all citizens are encouraged to be vigitant in observing and reporting anything that compromises the public water supply. You may choose to attend monthly town meetings to ask questions and express concerns.

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations

Monitoring and reporting of compliance data violations
We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents on a monthly basis. Results of regulated monitoring an
We are required to monitor your drinking water for specific constituents. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State
indicator of whether or not our drinking water meets health standards. Beginning January 1, 2004, the Mississippi State
Department of Health (MSDH) required public water systems that use chlorine as a primary distintentant to monitorines for chlorine
residual as required by Stage 1 Disinfectant By-Product Rule. Our water system failed to complete these monitoring requirement in
January and December of 2007, and in January 2008, by not properly recording free chlorine residual on the sample cards.
Bacteriological sampling requirements were performed for these monits that showed no coliform present. In an effort to ensure
systems complete all monitoring requirements, MSDH now notifies systems of any missing samples before the end of each month.

#### \*\*\*\*\*A MESSAGE FROM MISCH CONCERNING RADIOLOGICAL SAMPLING\*\*\*\*\*

In accordance with the Radionuclide Rule, all public water supplies were required to sample quarterly for radionuclides beginning January 2007-December 2007. Your water system completed sampling by the scheduled deadline; however, during an audit of the Mississippi State Department of Health Radiological Health Laboratory, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) suspended analysis and reporting of radiological samples and results until further notice. Although this was not the results of inaction by public water supply, MSDH was required to issue a violation. The Bureau of Public Water Supply is taking action to resolve this issue as quickly as possible. If you have any questions, please contact Melissa Parker, Deputy Director, Bureau of Public Water Supply, at 601.576.7518.

Record keeping violation

A violation of record keeping requirements occurred when sample cards for bacteriological samples were not kept and filed for the period of January 1, 2004 through December 31, 2007.

Additional information for lead

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. The Town of Mt. Olive is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but carried use variety of materials used in painting components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential fin lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in you water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at http://www.epa.gov/safe water/lead.

Water Quality Data Table

The table below lists all of the drinking water contaminants we detected during the calendar year of this report. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in this table is from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The EPA and State requires us to monitor for certain

|                               |                  |      |                   |  |                     |        |         | 1   |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------|-------------------|--|---------------------|--------|---------|---|
| Contaminant                   | Violetion<br>Y/N | Date | Level<br>Detected | Range of Detects or<br># of Semples<br>Exceeding MCL/ACL | Unit<br>Messurments | MCLG   | MCL     | Likely Source of Contamination  |
| norganic                      | Cont             | amir | iates             |  |                     |        |         |   |
| Berlum                        | Ň                | 2008 | 0.030502          | No Range   | ppm                 | 2      | 2       | Discharge of drilling waste;<br>Discharge from metal refineries;<br>Brosion of natural deposits                                     |
| Fluoride                      | N                | 2008 | 0.534             | No Range   | ppm                 |        | 4       | Erosion of natural deposits;<br>Water additives which promotes<br>strong teeth; Discharge from<br>fertilizer and aluminum factories |
| Copper - AL at                | N                | 2007 | 0.0036            | 0  | ppm                 | 1.3    | 1.3     | Corrosion of household plumbing<br>systems; Brosion of natural deposits   |
| Leed - AL at<br>consumer taps | N.               | 2007 | 3                 | .0   | bbp                 | 0      | 15      | Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Brosion of natural deposits  |
| Disinfed                      |                  |      |                   | tion By-Pr<br>Idition of a disinf                        |                     | essary | for cor | ntrol of microbial contaminant  |
| Chlorine (as CL2              | N                | 2008 | 1,34              | 0.82 - 1.34  | ppm                 | 4      | 4       | Water additive to control microbes  |

In this table you will find many terms and abbreviations you might not recognize. Use the following glossary for clarity:

Action Level (AL) - The concentration of a contaminant, which if exceeded, triggers implementation of treatment and other requirements that the weter system must follow.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The highest concentration of a contaminant allowed in drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) - The concentration of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG) - The concentration of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLG's allow for a margin of safety. MCL's are set as close to MCLG's as is technically feasible.

Parts per million (ppm) - One part per million corresponds to one minute in 2 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

Parts per Billion (pph) - One part per billion corresponds to one minute in 2,000 years or a single penny in \$10,000,000.

For more information please contact:

Robert E. McNair, Mayor

Phone - 601-797-3496 Fax - 601-797-3035

P.O. Box 510 Mt. Olive, MS 39119-0510

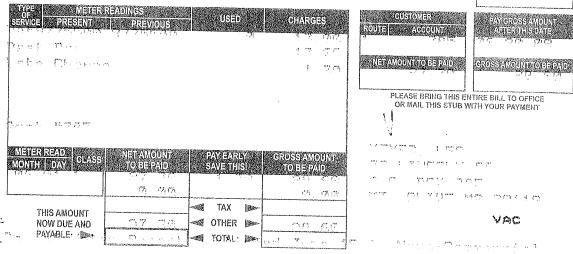
E-mail - mtolivecityhal@bellsouth.net

One time: June 24, 2009

Water Bills mailed 6-03-09 PWS-ID# MSO160003

TOWN OF MOUNT OLIVE P.O. BOX 510 MOUNT OLIVE, MS 39119

FIRST CLASS MAIL U.S. POSTAGE PAID 1 OZ PERMIT NO. 12



hallahanallan Mahallan kaladahadahala kaladah

## **Town of Mount Olive**

## 2008

# DRINKING WATER QUALITY REPORT

FOR CITIZEN REVIEW

ALSO AVAILABLE IN THE 6/25/08 NEWS COMMERCIAL

#### PWS-ID# MS0160003 Town of Mt. Olive

The CCR was posted at the following public places on 6/24/09.

| • | U.S. Post Office           | Main Street               |
|---|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| • | Greers – Food Lion Grocery | Main Street               |
| • | Mt. Olive City Hall        | 501 Main Street           |
| • | Greenleaf Medical Clinic   | 615 Main Street           |
| • | Texaco/Wards               | US Hwy 49 & Rock Hill Rd. |